

**A STUDY OF BETRAYAL AND REVENGE OF THE
MAIN CHARACTER IN THE “MEDEA” DRAMA
BY EURIPIDES: PSYCHOLOGICAL
APPROACH**

THESIS



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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF SOCIAL AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
YEAR 2018**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana
Sastra**



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YEAR 2018**

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Hereby declare that the thesis entitled:

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Is the real work of myself and I realize that thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

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The thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below

Batam, 15th March 2018

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas tentang pengkhianatan dan pembalasan dendam dalam drama Medea oleh Euripides. Drama yang diangkat dari cerita mitologi masyarakat Yunani ini bercerita tentang seorang ibu yang kehilangan naluri keibuannya sehingga ia tega membunuh anak kandungnya dengan alasan pembalasan dendam terhadap pengkhianatan yang dilakukan suaminya yang bernama Jason. Karakter Medea yang tidak biasa inilah yang akan menjadi pembahasan dalam penelitian ini. Teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah teori psikologi oleh Sigmund Freud yang mencakup tiga zona psikis manusia yang meliputi Id, Ego dan Superego. Menurut teori Sigmund Freud, Id adalah kebutuhan dasar manusia yang ada sejak lahir tanpa ada pengaruh dari situasi dunia yang berdasarkan pada kesenangan semata. Ego adalah zona dimana manusia ingin mengimbangi Id dan Superego dimana superego adalah norma-norma yang berlaku dimasyarakat. Ego berlandaskan pada realitas kehidupan dan Superego berlandaskan pada baik atau buruknya perilaku manusia. Yang menjadi fokus dalam penelitian ini adalah alasan dan dampak dari pengkhianatan dan pembalasan dendam yang dilakukan oleh tokoh dalam drama Medea berdasarkan tiga zona psikis manusia Id, Ego dan Superego. Dalam proses pemngumpulan data, peneliti menggunakan metode dokumentasi. Peneliti kemudian mengaplikasikan metode kualitatif deskriptif dan teknik analisa konten dalam elemen ekstrinsik dan intrinsik dalam proses menganalisa data. Hasil penelitian pun ditampilkan dalam bentuk informal yang mana peneliti menjabarkannya dalam bentuk kata dan kalimat. Peneliti akhirnya menemukan bahwa Id tokoh Medea dan Jason sangat kuat sehingga mengabaikan Ego dan pada akhirnya Superego dikalahkan oleh Id. Dalam penelitian ini peneliti menemukan alasan dan dampak dari tokoh melakukan pengkhianatan dan pembalasan dendam. Adapun alasan pengkhianatan adalah ambisi dan kekuasaan. Selanjutnya adalah alasan dari pembalasan dendam adalah pengkhianatan itu sendiri dan kekecewaan. Dimana kekecewaan ini didorong oleh penyesalan, kesedihan yang mendalam dan keputusan.

Kata kunci: *Pembalasan dendam, pengkhianatan dan psikologi.*

ABSTRACT

This research discusses betrayal and revenge in play “Medea” by Euripides. The drama raised from the Greek mythology story tells of a mother who lost her motherly instinct so she could kill her children by reason of revenge against her husband's betrayal named Jason. This unusual character of Medea will be the subject of this research. The theory used in this research is the psychological theory by Sigmund Freud which includes three human psyche zones which include Id, Ego and Superego. According to the theory of Sigmund Freud, Id is the basic human needs that existed from birth without any influence from the world situation based on mere pleasure. Ego is a zone where humans want to balance Id and Superego where the superego is the norms prevailing in the community. Ego is based on the reality of life and Superego is based on good or bad human behavior. The focus of this research is the reasons and the impact of betrayal and revenge committed by the characters in play Medea based on the Id, Ego and Superego. In the process of collecting data, researcher use documentation method. Researcher applies descriptive qualitative methods and content analysis techniques in extrinsic and intrinsic elements in the process of analyzing data. The result of the research is presented in an informal form which researcher describes it in the form of words and sentences. Researcher found that the Id of Medea and Jason are so strong that they ignore the Ego and ultimately the Superego is defeated by Id. In this research the researcher found the reason and the impact of the character doing betrayal and revenge. The reason for betrayal is ambition and power. Furthermore, the reason for revenge is betrayal and disappointment, which this disappointment is driven by betrayal, sorrow and desperation.

Keywords: Revenge, betrayal and psychology.

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

When I used to know there is only one priority in life then, until I know there can be two, three, and more priorities at the same time. It's all about "Time Management" anyway.

#Student + Worker life.

I dedicate this thesis to:

My beloved Mother, Pinondang Sinaga. I couldn't be happier to feel your unconditional love and support in my lifetime. Your smile plus your wrinkle, I love them all. I love you beyond all the world could give. **My Brothers: Ingot, Arman, and Ricky Kiriw.** **My sisters: Nancy, Nova, Santa and my beloved niece Zioneeta Kiriw.** I thank you guys for all the love and support (not disturbing me in finishing my thesis at home), all your questions about my thesis. No words that comparable enough to express my gratitude to those loving God's creature whom I call FAMILY. **My Best Friends: Veny Gresia Br.Ginting and Putri Ayu Juniasih.** We passed all those moments and created memories through thin and thick. Our moon replaced the sun and sun replaced the moon hehehee...Thank you still stick with me throughout the 3,5 years with all my weakness. Yeah... cheers to our many more amazing years ahead. I am ready. **Jojo and Yenny F. Lubis,** Thank you for the togetherness we spent & for the support. Love you gaeesss. **Anggi Yulinda Sari,** Thank you for the support with all your way(I mean when you texted me asking me about my thesis) love you sutung. **Jein Lita Uli Purba,** Thank you for all the support and advices as my senior eehheemmm...(as requested, i put your name on my thesis).

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Batam, 15th March 2018

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Research

Literary works have sequences of events, conflicts to the resolution of conflicts that lead to the end of the story. In supporting the story, there are characters with their own personalities. This personality is very influential to the psychological condition of the character on every event that occurs in the story. Thus, through literature reader can see the relationship between personality and human psychological condition. Literature is divided into two categories: nonfiction, which describes writing based on facts, and fiction, which refers to literature created from imagination. The types of literary works of fiction are prose, poetry, and play. Nonfiction literatures are biography, autobiography, essay, and literary criticism.

In this research, the researcher chose one of the literary works of fiction, play to be analyzed. Martin Esslin in *anatomy of Drama* has some definitions of drama. Drama can be seen as a manifestation of the play instinct as in children who are playing mother and father. Drama is something one goes to see, which is organized as something to be seen. It is an enacted fiction an art form based on mimetic action. In arts, drama is the most elegant expression of thought nearest to the truth. It is the most concrete form in which art can create human situation, human relationship (Iwuchukwu, 2008).

Human situation and human relationship are closely related to the psychological condition of the characters in the play that has an important role in developing the story. Concerning in psychological condition of the main character in the play, in this research the researcher chose play “Medea” to be analyzed. “Medea” is an ancient Greek tragedy written by Euripides, based upon the myth of Jason and Medea and first performed in 431 BC at the city Dionysia festival. “Medea” tells about a wife and a mother of two children who killed her two children in order to wreak her revenge against her husband who had betrayed her by leaving her and her two children to marry a princess for his political ambition.

Euripides was a tragedian of classical Athens. Euripides is identified with theatrical innovations that have profoundly influenced play down to modern times, especially in the representation of traditional, mythical heroes as ordinary people in extraordinary circumstances. He was also unique among the writers of ancient Athens for the sympathy he demonstrated towards all victims of society, including women. The tragedy occurred in “Medea” that children were killed by their mother is very difficult to be accepted. This is what makes the researcher encouraged to do a research. She keens to find the reason of the mother doing the murder of her children. To answer the researcher's curiosity, in doing this research the researcher did a psychological approach to analyze the psychological condition of the characters by theory of psychology by Sigmund Freud (1856-1939). The three psyche zones of the theory, Id, Ego, and Superego are applied in this research. The data that found in the

dialogue of the main character that show Medea felt really need to do a revenge because her husband deed can be seen as following,

Leader: “ Thou canst not kill the fruit thy body bore!”

Medea: “ yes, if the man I hate be pained the more.

Leader: “ and thou made miserable, most miserable?

Medea: “ oh, let it come! All wordsof good or ill

Are wasted now. (P: 47, L: 1002-1006).

The psychological condition of the characters in the play “Medea” is important to be analyzed because the weirdness relationship between husband and wife, mother and children that occurred in the story of the play is very immoderate that must be straightened out psychologically. “Medea” disclosed message which helps the reader more easily understand and anticipate things that should not happen in a family relationship. Play “Medea” illustrates what will happen when a husband cannot keep the welfare of his family and how a mother's vision to her children over the betrayal of her husband so that she sacrificed her children’s life. By applying the psychological approach, it will explain the reason of a father betray his family, a mother lose her motherly instinct for her revenge against a husband, and the impacts of the betrayal and revenge to the children and people around the avenger based on Id, Ego, and Superego.

In researching play “Medea”, researcher went from some previous researches. One of them is a research of play “Medea” that conducted by Dr. Jyoti Kulshrestha in his journals he compared the play “Medea” and the play “The Vultures”. In this study he analyzed about Violence and cruelty. Kulshrestha explains that the violence and

cruelty that happens to a person is done by the avenger as a form of attack on his frustration. In this research, researcher concentrates on the reasons of betrayal and revenge to the impacts on the children and people around the betrayer and avenger based on the three psyche zones of human Id, Ego, and Superego.

As the explanation above, the results of this study can be used as a reference that can be applied by subsequent researcher in doing the similar research. The readers can anticipate the problem that will arise due to the actions committed against others and act in accordance with applicable norm, such as not to betray, not to revenge, forgiving, loving. This research also can be implemented by parents in maintaining the integrity of the family for the sake of children.

1.2. Identification of the Problem

Based on the research above, the problem are identified:

1. The betrayal arose in the play “Medea” by Euripides.
2. Betrayal triggers the revenge in the play “Medea” by Euripides.
3. The main character wreaked the revenge in the play “Medea” by Euripides.
4. The impact of the betrayal to the revenge of the main character in the play “Medea” by Euripides.

1.3. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem above, the limitation of the problem are identified:

1. The reasons of the main character to do a betrayal and revenge in the play “Medea” by Euripides.
2. The impact of the betrayal to the revenge of the main character in the play “Medea” by Euripides.

1.4. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of the problem above, the formulation of the problem are identified:

1. What are the reasons of the main character to do a betrayal and revenge in the play “Medea” by Euripides?
2. What is the impact of the betrayal to the revenge of the main character in the play “Medea” by Euripides?

1.5. Objective of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the Objective of the research are identified:

1. To analyze what are the reasons of the main character to do a betrayal and revenge in the play “Medea” by Euripides?

2. To analyze what is the impact of the betrayal to the revenge of the main character in the play “Medea” by Euripides?

1.6. Significance of the Research

Theoretically, this research can be used as a reference for subsequent researchers in conducting similar research, not only for the subsequent researchers, the results of this research can also be used to enlarge the knowledge of the reason and impact of betrayal and revenge occurred in family in relation to psychology. Practically, this research can be implemented in social environment to act accordance to proper psychological behavior such as not to betray and not to revenge.

1.7. Definition of Key Terms

Betrayal : Delivering or exposing to an enemy by treachery or disloyalty. A secular definition of betrayal is a violation or breaking of a trust, contract, or confidence between an individual, group or organization that someone or others place in a person, group or organization which is a total break from what

was agreed upon earlier by both parties. It is like a husband or wife committing adultery.

Psychology

: The scientific study of the way the human mind works and how it influences behavior. Psychology is the science of the mind and behavior. The word "psychology" comes from the Greek word psyche meaning "breath, spirit, soul", and the Greek word logia meaning the study of something.

Revenge

: An opportunity to retaliate or gain satisfaction. Other definition it is an action to harm someone as a punishment for harm that they have done.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter the researcher presents review of related literature. It discusses some important theories used to support this analysis. The review covers the discussion about betrayal and revenge related to the psychology, psychological approach and previous study supported this research. The details are as follow.

2.1. Psychological Approach

The word psychology is derived from two Greek words “psyche” and logos”. Psyche means soul and logos means the study. Psychology is the study of an individual’s mind or mental process. The mind as an object does not exist. Through time, the most accepted definition of psychology is the science of behavior and mental processes of human. Behavior is both mental and bodily. “Psychology is a science. Knowledge in psychology is generated through empirical research, a conglomeration of methods that allow for the generation of theories of human behavior and the testing of hypotheses derived from those theories” (Cossio et al., 2012).

In this research, researcher applies psychological approach. The psychological approach has been one of the most productive forms of literary inquiry in the

twentieth century. The expert of this approach is Sigmund Freud. Sigmund Freud was born in 1856 in the Czech Republic. After working much in his life in Vienna, he left in 1938 to avoid Nazi persecution. He moved to England where he died in Hampstead in 1939. Developed in the 1800's and early 1900's by Sigmund Freud, psychological criticism has led to new ideas about the nature of the creative process, the mind of the artist, and the motivation of characters. This approach can be applied if the literary work has the specific aspect in psychology which is influence the character to do an act in the story. By applying this approach, it discovers the differences between protagonist and antagonist character.

Freud divided the human mind into three separate but interacting elements. They are not totally separate parts. They are not physical divisions of the brain; instead they are names given to psychological forces and hypothetical concepts created by Freud to explain his theory. The existence of these structures is inferred from the ways that people behave in their lives. They are Id, Ego, and Superego. "At the core of personality and completely unconscious is the psychical region called the id, a term derived from the impersonal pronoun meaning "the Id," or the not-yet owned component of personality. The Id has no contact with reality, yet it strives constantly to reduce tension by satisfying basic desires. Because its sole function is to seek pleasure, we say that the id serves the pleasure principle. A newborn infant is the personification of an id unencumbered by restrictions of ego and superego."(Feist & Feist, 2008). Id, Ego, and Superego are a unity that is interconnected with each other

The id comprises the unorganized part of the personality structure that contains the basic drives. The id acts according to the "pleasure principle", seeking to avoid pain or unpleasure aroused by increases in instinctual tension. "A part – a very important part of the organism is the nervous system, which has as one its characteristics a sensitivity to the organism's needs. At birth, that nervous system is little more than that of any other animal, an "it" or id. The nervous system, as id, translates the organism's needs into motivational forces called, in German, Triebe, which has been translated as instincts or drives. Freud also called them wishes. This translation from need to wish is called the primary process. The id works in keeping with the pleasure principle, which can be understood as a demand to take care of needs immediately."(Boeree, 2006)

The Ego acts according to the reality principle; i.e. it seeks to please the id's drive in realistic ways that will benefit in the long term rather than bringing grief. "The ego relates the organism to reality by means of its consciousness, and it searches for objects to satisfy the wishes that id creates to represent the organism needs. This problem-solving activity is called the secondary process."(Boeree, 2006). The ego separates out what is real. It helps us to organize our thoughts and make sense of them and the world around us. The ego is that part of the id which has been modified by the direct influence of the external world. The ego represents what may be called reason and common sense, in contrast to the id, which contains the passions.

In Freud's theory, The Ego mediates among the Id, the Superego and the external world. Its task is to find a balance between primitive drives, morals, and

reality while satisfying the Id and Superego. Ego defense mechanisms are often used by the Ego when Id behavior conflicts with reality and either society's morals, norms, and taboos or the individual's expectations as a result of the internalization of these morals, norms, and taboos. Gamwell and Solms said that the Ego is the first and foremost a bodily Ego, it is not merely a surface entity, but is itself the projection of the surface (Gamwell & Solms, 2006). Ego has some function in effected people to do something.

The Superego develops during early childhood affected by parents. Parents will introduce and advise the children to act accordingly to the moral rule. It responsible is for ensuring moral standards are followed. The Superego operates on the morality principle and motivates us to behave in a socially responsible and acceptable manner "As the ego struggles to keep the id (and, ultimately, the organism) happy, it meets with obstacles in the world. It occasionally meets with objects that actually assist it in attaining its goals. And it keeps a record of these obstacles and aides. In particular, it keeps track of the rewards and punishments meted out by two of the most influential objects in the world of the child – mom and dad. This record of things to avoid and strategies to take becomes the superego." (Boeree, 2006).

There are two aspects to the superego: One is the conscience, which is an internalization of punishments and warnings. For example, if the Ego gives in to Id demands, the Superego may make the person feel bad though guilt. The other is

called the ideal self or ego ideal. It is an imaginary picture of how you ought to be, and represents career aspirations, how to treat other people, and how to behave as a member of society. It derives from rewards and positive models presented to the child. The conscience and ego ideal communicate their requirements to the ego with feelings like pride, shame, and guilt.

The three psyche zones of human Id, Ego and the Superego are one unity that affected human to do something. The Id is under primary process of human in fulfilling the needs. Ego is under reality connection, and Superego represents the internalized morality and human conscience. "Id, being inborn, is the disorganized, chaotic, human, energy storage which derives from instinctive tendencies in people who are under the complete power of the primary process (the unconscious system). The ego, which begins to develop approximately at the age of two, is a coherent system of functions that mediate between instinctual urges and the outside world. The ego has a connection with reality and with the help of defence mechanisms; it controls and regulates instinctive impulses of the id and the superego. The superego, which develops at a later stage (the phallic-oedipal phase) represents the internalized morality and human conscience. Contemporary research has increasingly been pointing out the fact that this psychological instance plays an important psychological role in shaping the subsequent social behavior patterns."(Drakulić, 2014).

2.2. Betrayal in Psychology

The betrayer is the person who put his own interests above the interests of others regardless of the negative impact on the betrayed party. His own self-interest must be fulfilled in any way. Nothing is allowed to obstruct the fulfillment even at the expense of damaged well-established relationships. “ Betrayal means that one party in a relationship acts in a way that favors his or her own interests at the expense of the other party’s interests. In one sense, this behavior implies that the betrayer regards his or her needs as more important than the needs of the partner or the relationship. In a deeper sense, however, betrayal sends an ominous signal about how little the betrayer cares about, or values his or her relationship with, the betrayed partner.” (Fitness, 2001). So there are some bad feeling that causes a betrayal. “Betrayal is not a unidimensional emotion. The experience of betrayal can include the emotions of anger, sadness, humiliation, hatred, depression, irritation, and upset.” (Shackelford, Buss, 1996).” So there are some bad feeling that causes a betrayal.

A betrayed person will do his best to share the pain and suffering he experienced for the betrayer. This is the benchmark of success if his revenge succeeds. If the traitor feels the suffering of the betrayed person even worse, it is said to be successful. Planalp and Hafen, 1998 said that “What motivates betrayed individuals to take revenge on their betrayers? Clearly, one important motive is that revenge helps “even the score” between the two parties. In this sense, revenge and

guilt are functionally similar in that both help to share the pain - causing one's betrayer to suffer makes one feel better (Planalp & Hafen, 1998)." (Fitness, 2001).

2.3. Revenge in Psychology

Revenge is a continuation of a betrayal. Vengeance arises because of past experiences or conditions unacceptable to vengeance. This discontent makes the avenger feel obliged to do something for the sake of justice in his own sense. Betrayal creates a condition where justice is when evil is rewarded with evil. "The impulse to take revenge in response to a betrayal, then, is undoubtedly powerful and profoundly human; but actually taking revenge can cause problems, especially when the act of revenge itself constitutes a relational betrayal that encourages further revenge in a tit-for-tat cycle. Part of the problem derives from what Bies and Tripp (1994) refer to as the "different arithmetics" between victims and perpetrators. As discussed previously, betrayers and their victims interpret and respond to the same act of betrayal differently. In particular, betrayers tend to minimize the harm they have caused, whereas the betrayed tend to maximize their own suffering. (Fitness, 2001).

The condition in which avenger expresses its irritation is in an unhealthy mind because a healthy person in thinking will consider the impact of what he does, will be positive or negative. According to Jacoby (1983), the mental of the vengeance is in the category of unhealthy. "revenge is generally regarded as unhealthy and signifying some kind of mental illness(Fitness, 2001).

The avenger just wants to do what makes him feel good. Because revenge itself is actually a state of mere moments of fun and will lead to other regrets. After feeling his revenge succeed, then the avenger will recall the deeds that he has done. He will feel inferior in him, restless. "People often mispredict their hedonic reactions to future events because they mispredict how often they will think about those events once the events have ended."(Carlsmith, Wilson, & Gilbert, 2008).

Revenge that does not have the possibility of reaching will cause the party who wants revenge will remain angry that bad for his health. The purpose of revenge is in preventing certain hostile actions or the threat of revenge insures people do not hurt you in the future. But sometimes people act revengeful when no good can come of their actions, other than to inflict suffering on others. Those actions can go to unfathomable extremes. This is because the psychological condition that is chaotic. Not all desire for revenge can be granted due to various factors that preclude the achievement of such revenge. If there is no way to fulfill the wish of his vengeance, few of us choose to forgive. To achieve this level of forgiveness, vengeance takes a long time. "Finally, Cloke (1993) claimed that if wished-for revenge is illegal or impossible to obtain, one can stay angry, which is bad for one's health, or one can deny one's anger and try to forget the betrayal, which is often impossible because of its painful nature. The third option is to forgive, and in so doing, to paradoxically achieve the highest form of revenge. In this respect, Cloke notes Oscar Wilde's (reputed) advice to "always forgive your enemies - nothing infuriates them

so!”(Fitness, 2001).

2.4. Previous Study

In conducting this study, researchers took references from previous studies that examined the same topic or other things that related with this research. The topics covered in this research are supported by these earlier studies. Previous research was used as a consideration of research in pouring ideas in this research. These earlier researches were studies that analyze the same literary work in this research, the drama 'Medea' and the research that discussed betrayal and revenge with explanations based on psychology.

The first, a research conducted by Rodrigo Sebastian Braicovich in 2017. In this research Braicovich explained that anger is what causes Medea capable of doing cruel things against children and people around him. A person who is angry at an irreversible level will do something based on his condition of mind and be blinded to all the things that could have a negative impact on his actions. An angry person has no consideration in expressing anger from the pain he is feeling. One goal is to vent his anger in any way. "... the angry person is blind to reasons, i.e., that he will not change his mind concerning his perceived necessity for revenge, has been usually considered a central feature of the passion of anger..."(Braicovich, 2017).

Second, a research conducted by Dr. Jyoti Kulshrestha in his journals he compared the play "Medea" and the play "The Vultures". In this study he analyzed

about Violence and cruelty. Kulshrestha explains that the violence and cruelty that happens to a person is done by the avenger as a form of attack on his frustration. “any mad raving is due to frustration which leads to aggression. There is considerable evidence supporting the view that frustration becomes a potent inducer of aggression when it is associated with personal attitudes.”(Kulshrestha, 2017). The personal attitude has large potential in direct someone to be frustration or not.

Third, a research by Lauren Mayes in 2008 in his thesis, *Deals and Women's Subjectivity in Euripides' Alcestis and Medea* as a condition for a master of art degree. Mayes explained that the decision made by women is very dangerous. Women are very influential in changing conditions. Although in the play Medea there is no women's deal-making this also has a great possibility to cause destruction. “...the absence of deals between men allows the uncontained effect of her deal-making to destroy her family and community.” (Mayes & Mayes, 2008).

Fourth, a research done by Julie Fitness. A person decides or is able to betray him when he has needs and goals that will only be met if he ignores the interests of others. “The process and outcomes of interpersonal betrayal may also be regarded as a form of interpersonal script in that people hold socially shared beliefs about the kinds of behaviors that constitute acts of betrayal and expectations about the ongoing thoughts, feelings, and behaviors of both parties to the betrayal. These beliefs and expectations play an important role in directing people’s attention to particular kinds

of relationship behaviors and in shaping their interpretations of those behaviors with respect to their needs and goals.”(Fitness, 2001).

Fifth, a research conducted by Karina Schumann and Michael Ross in 2010. Schumann and Ross concluded that the act of revenge not only adversely affects the target of retaliation but also disturbs the psychological condition of the avenger such as depression and dissatisfied with what which he receives in life. “Although revenge can deter future harm, promote cooperation, and restore avengers’ self-worth and power, it can also contribute to conflict escalation and adverse psychological outcomes for avengers, such as depression and reduced life satisfaction.”(Schumann & Ross, 2010).

2.5. Theoretical Framework

In order to no important points are missed and for more directed research, in doing this research the researchers moved from theoretical framework. The object of the research is betrayal and revenge in play “Medea” that will be analyzed with psychological approach by Sigmund Freud psychological theory with the three psyche zones of human the Id, Ego, and Superego. By analyzing the play “Medea”, researcher will find the reason of betrayal and revenge occurred in the play and finally find the conclusion. The figure below is the theoretical framework,

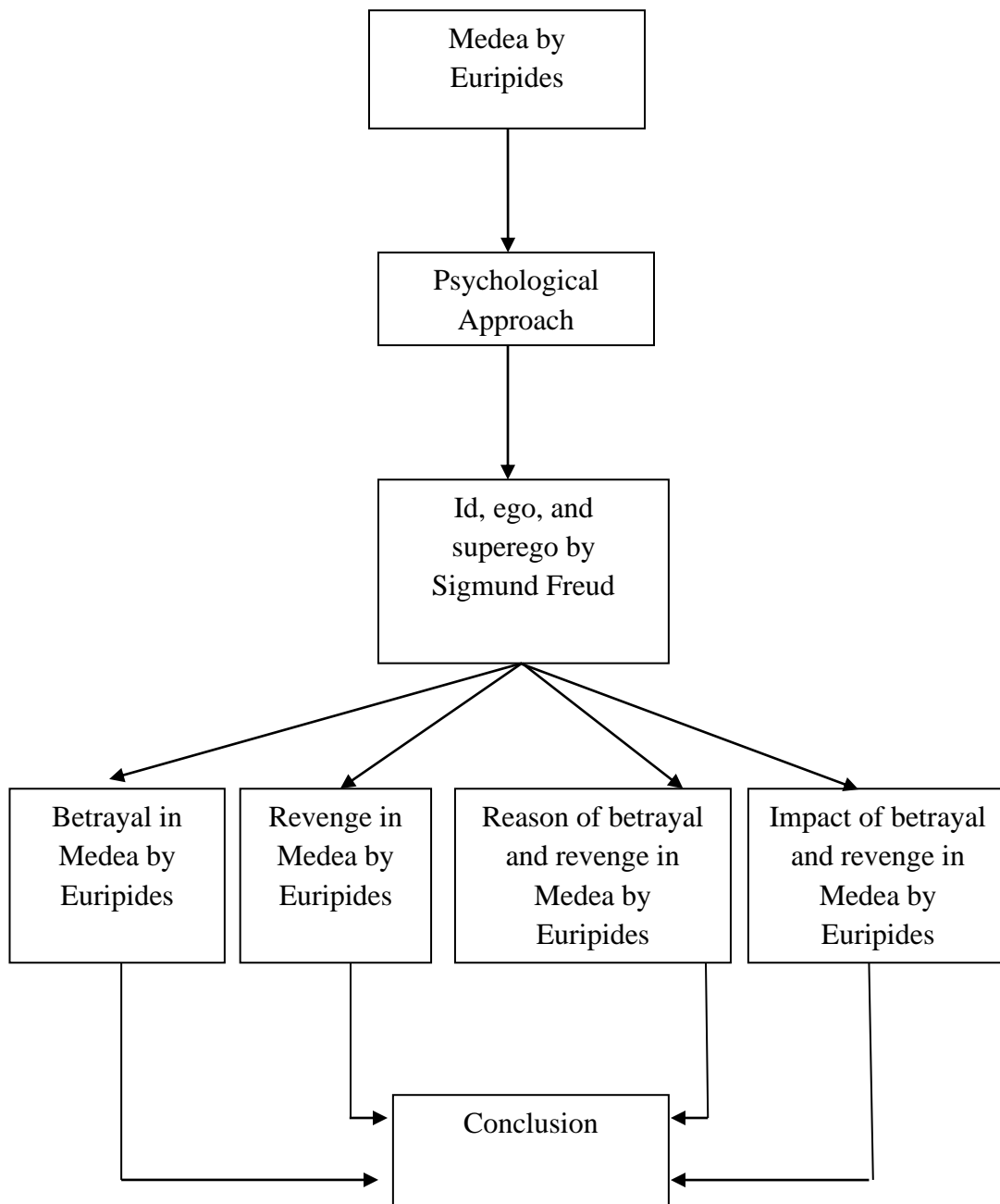


Figure 2.1. Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

3.1. Research Design

This research is qualitative descriptive because in analyzing it uses words and sentences. Qualitative research is a research strategy that indicates the relationship between theory and research and usually emphasizes on how theories were generated. This research moved from the researcher's experience of reading the play "Medea" by Euripides. Researcher then takes the documentation through literature view along with Sigmund Freud theory of psychology through several books, journal, and internet. Next is the researcher determines the formulation of the problem and research methods; they are method of collecting data, method of analyzing data, and method of presenting data. Researcher then, analyzes the data, presents the research result in qualitative descriptive method, and finally makes the conclusion of her research in the last chapter.

3.2. Object of the Research

The object of this research is betrayal and revenge of the play "Medea" by Euripides that translated into English rhyming verse with explanatory notes by Gilbert Murray, 1910 that consists of 115 pages. The dialogue contains betrayal and revenge risen by the researcher to be analyzed and the psychological condition of the character after all the betrayal and revenge on her life. "Medea" is an ancient

Greek tragedy written by Euripides, based upon the myth of Jason and Medea and first performed in 431 BC at the city Dionysia festival. It tells about a mother who murdered her children to revenge her husband betrayal.

3.3. Method of Collecting Data

The data in this research is taken from the play “Medea” by Euripides. The researcher uses documentation method in collecting the data (Creswell, 2014) by reading the play script, journal, articles and others.

Here are the techniques of collecting data in this research:

1. Downloading the script of play “Medea” by Euripides.
2. Looking for the simple explanation and description of play “Medea” by Euripides.
3. Reading the script of play “Medea” by Euripides.
4. Doing close reading to get the data.
5. Underlining the utterances or dialogue containing and related to betrayal and revenge.

3.4. Method of Analyzing Data

After all the data collected, the researcher analyzed the data. In the process of analyzing the data, the researcher used qualitative descriptive method by analyzing the intrinsic and extrinsic element of literary works. Qualitative descriptive method

used in this research in order to identify, describe and classify each dialogue of the drama that contains betrayal and revenge.

that is found in each data.

1. Doing interpretation of the data that was gained from the script.
2. Relating the data to the theory used in the research.
3. Determining the category of the data to the theory.

3.5. Method of Presenting Research Result

In presenting research result there are two ways that can be used there are formal and informal. Formal presentation method is the data analysis of the research that is presented by using symbols, sign, table, and diagram. On the contrary, informal presentation method is the data analysis of the research is presented by using words or sentences. According to (Creswell, 2009), qualitative research is framed of using words. In this research, the researcher uses qualitative descriptive as presenting research result. Therefore, the data will be presented descriptively by using words or sentences in analyzing betrayal and revenge in the play “Medea” by Euripides.